NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE INSTRUCTION 10-303 May 21, 2002

Operations and Services
MARINE AND COASTAL WEATHER SERVICE PROGRAM, NWSPD 10-3

MARINE AND COASTAL SERVICES STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

NOTICE: This publication is available at: http://www.nws.noaa.gov/directives/

OPR: OS21 (R. Jacobson) **Certified by:** OS21 (T. Pierce)

Type of Issuance: Initial.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS: This directive supersedes WSOM Chapters D-07, Marine Weather Service Program, issuance 91-15, dated October 11, 1991; D-51, Marine Services for Coastal, Offshore, and High Seas, issuance 94-02, dated March 21, 1994; and D-52, Marine Services for the Great Lakes, issuance 91-02, dated March 29, 1991.

Signed April 4, 2002

Gregory A. Mandt Date

Director, Office of Climate,
Water, and Weather Services

MARINE AND COASTAL SERVICES STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Ta	ble of Co	ontents:	<u>age</u>
1.	Genera	l Guidelines	2
2.	Update	Guidelines	2
	2.1	Wind	
	2.2	Seas	3
	2.3	Visibility	3
	2.4	Weather	3
	2.5	Severe Local Storm Watches	3
3.	Warning/Advisory Guidelines		
4.	Coordi	nation	4
	4.1	USCG	4
	4.2	Customers	4
5.	Marine	Standards	4
Αŗ	pendix		
	A	NWS Marine Standards	A -1

1. <u>General Guidelines</u>. The forecaster is responsible for the timeliness, currency, and accuracy of the marine weather products in his/her area of responsibility. However, to the extent possible, forecasters should try to maintain spacial and temporal consistency between adjoining offices and from one forecast period to the next.

Marine forecasts shall include significant or predominant weather events impacting marine customers. Wind and sea conditions shall always be included in NWS marine forecasts. To most effectively describe these conditions, one value or a small range of values should be used. To avoid confusion, transition terms for winds and seas should be discrete and consistently used (i.e., winds are rising or diminishing while seas are building or subsiding).

NWS marine products may include tidal information. If it is included, it should cover no more than 24 hours and should be based on official Government observations or predictions.

2. <u>Update Guidelines</u>. Forecasters should update forecasts whenever existing or expected

weather conditions differ significantly (i.e., there is a change in a warning or advisory status) from the forecast which are expected to continue for more than 2 hours. If an amendment is needed near the next scheduled forecast time (i.e., within an hour), the forecaster may issue that forecast early in lieu of an amendment. Specific instructions and criteria are described in NWSI 10-310, 10-311, and 10-312.

Based on available information, use the following guidelines for updating marine forecasts. The regions and local offices may develop local updating procedures and criteria to supplement these.

2.1 Wind. Amend if:

- a. Unpredicted change in status of advisories or warnings.
- b. Highest sustained wind speed increased or decreased 10 KT or more from forecast (20 KT or more if no change in storm or hurricane force wind warning status occurs).
- c. Mean wind direction changes by more than 45 degrees from forecast when speeds are 20 KT or greater.
- 2.2 <u>Seas</u>. Amend if unpredicted wind wave, swell, or combined seas begin to affect marine operations either adversely or favorably.

2.3 <u>Visibility</u>. Amend if:

- a. Forecast visibility of 6NM or more changes to 1 NM or less over a significant part of the forecast area.
- b. Forecast visibility of 1NM or less increases to 6 NM or more over a significant part of the forecast area.
- 2.4 <u>Weather</u>. Amend if significant, unpredicted changes in weather begins to affect marine operations either adversely or favorably.
- 2.5 <u>Severe Local Storm Watches</u>. Amend if a watch for severe local storms is issued to include marine zones. (Do not issue a separate redefining statement for marine areas.)
- 3. <u>Warning/Advisory Guidelines</u>. Criteria for all marine warnings and advisories are defined in NWSI 10-301. Instructions on warnings for short period events (lasting 2 hours or less) are contained in NWSI 10-313. Do not headline such warnings in marine forecasts.

Headlines or other appropriate methods for highlighting long period events (more than 2 hours) are described in NWSI 10-310, 10-311, and 10-312. One or two headlines should suffice in any marine

forecast. Although forecasters may use general times (e.g., TODAY or THIS EVENING), do not use specific times in headlines (e.g., STORM WARNING AFTER 9 AM) as they make the forecast too perishable.

If, in a forecast, a forecaster includes a range of winds or seas which crosses a warning or advisory threshold, the highest value shall determine the advisory or warning category (e.g., a gale warning shall be in effect for a forecast of 'Winds 25 to 35 KT'). The forecaster may use gust speeds rather than the sustained winds if he/she judges this to better describe existing conditions.

If a tropical cyclone is anticipated to impact a marine area, the headlines associated with that system, as issued by the TPC, CPHC, or WFO Guam (based on Joint Typhoon Warning Center guidance) shall supercede all other headlines.

The phrase "IN EFFECT" to describe a warning or advisory is optional.

- 4. <u>Coordination</u>. Field offices with adjoining or overlapping areas of responsibility should coordinate to ensure products are consistent and compatible. This includes coordination with appropriate governmental forecast agencies outside the U.S.
- 4.1 <u>USCG</u>. The USCG is responsible for disseminating marine safety messages, including marine weather forecasts and warnings, to mariners in and around the U.S. coastline. It also retrieves and forwards observational data to the NWS. National, regional, and local level NWS managers must closely work with their USCG counterparts to ensure the most effective level of service is provided.
- 4.2 <u>Customers</u>. To ensure customer needs are being met, the NWS will maintain regular contact with customers of its marine products. Similarly, the NWS will cooperate with other NOAA offices to meet organizational goals.
- 5. <u>Marine Standards</u>. Appendix A provides the standards NWS personnel should strive for within the marine service program.

NWSI 10-303 MAY 21, 2002

APPENDIX A - NWS Marine Standards

<u>ASPECT</u>	<u>STANDARD</u>	MEASURE
Timeliness	Routine products disseminated according to published time schedules or,	Compare issuance and scheduled times
	Event driven products disseminated as soon as possible	Compare lead time between event occurrence and product issuance
Accuracy	Products consistent with actual weather	Compliance with amendment criteria
Consistency	Products coordinated between adjoining areas	Consistency between neighboring areas
	Products consistent with other in-office products	Consistency with appropriate aviation and public products
Format Correctness	Products disseminated in the proper format	Comparison with approved format
	Products contain required information	Comparison with approved content
	Products grammatically correct	Compliance with correct spelling and approved acronyms
Usefulness	Products clear and concise	Easily comprehended by customers